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VOL. IV NO. 99

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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIAL



ENTER MEETING: Crown Prince Fahd and Mauritanian leader Mustapha Ould Salek entering their meeting in Taif Sunday.

### On consolidating ties

## Fahd, Salek hold formal talks

TAIFF, Oct. 22 (Agencies)—Crown Prince Fahd and Mauritanian President Mustapha Ould Salek began formal talks here Sunday on consolidating bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

The Mauritanian leader arrived here Saturday on a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

Sunday's talks were attended by Saudi Minister of Public Works and Housing Prince Majeed and Interior Minister Prince Naif, Minister of Fin-

ance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Abi Al-Khalil and Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani.

After Sunday's round of talks, Prince Fahd and the Mauritanian leader held a private meeting without aides.

Meanwhile several side meetings were held between Saudi ministers attending the talks and their Mauritanian counterparts.

## New Pope installed

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 22 (R) — Pope John Paul II, the first non-Italian pontiff in 455 years, was installed Sunday during a mass attended by 200,000 people in St. Peter's square and declared he had become a Roman.

"To the See of Peter there succeeds Sunday a bishop who is not a Roman, a bishop who is a son of Poland," the former Cardinal Karol Wojtyla of Krakow told the vast, mainly Italian throng.

"But from this moment he too becomes a Roman," he said in Italian, his firm voice echoing across the huge square. The crowd, including at least 3,000 Poles who had flown

here on special flights, exploded in applause and cheers. John Paul II was formally installed by Cardinal Piero Felici.

The white-robed Polish Pope rejected the once-traditional coronation, saying it was not the time to return to "a ceremony ... considered to be a symbol of the temporal power of the Pope."

John Paul II, elected last Monday after the 33-day reign of his predecessor, John Paul I, spoke mainly in Italian but he also delivered a message in Polish to his native country, where the ceremony was being televised live.

## SAUDI ARABIAN MONETARY AGENCY

### NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

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**1st Dual Hijja 1398 Hegira**

**1st November 1978 Gregorian**

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THE JEDDAH OFFICE WILL CONTINUE AS USUAL WITH ITS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AND TO THE BANKS.

### Controversial issues said resolved

## Egypt, Israel agree on draft treaty

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (Agencies) — Egyptian and Israeli negotiations have reached agreement on a draft peace treaty that would end three decades of war between the two countries, the spokesman for the talks said Sunday.

The breakthrough in the peace talks came after intensive meetings with U.S. President Jimmy Carter and a long session Saturday between the delegations, said George Sherman, State Department spokesman.

He said the tentative agreement still must be approved by both governments, and that there are some issues still unresolved, such as the details of oil sales between the countries.

Earlier in the day, Ould Salek accompanied by Dr. Yamani toured the industrial zone with visits to workshops and other technical units attached to the ministry of defense and aviation.

He also visited the Maintenance Academy where he was briefed on its activities by its commander, Col. Saleh Al-Hazil.

Following the tour, the Mauritanian leader expressed admiration for the competence and efficiency of Saudi military personnel, and added that it was not surprising considering the Saudi government's determination to raise manpower standards in every field.

Ould Salek, who arrived in Jeddah with Dr. Yamani was to perform the Umrah (minor pilgrimage) later Sunday.

The Mauritanian head of state was given an official send-off at Al-Hawaya Airport here with Prince Fahd leading the party of officials bidding him farewell.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22 (SPA) — King Khaled Sunday received at Cleveland Clinic here the Chinese ambassador to Washington and the Democratic Party nominee for Akron.

The framework also guarantees Israel rights of passage through the Suez Canal, the strait of Tiran, and the Gulf of Aqaba.

Referring to the Camp David agreement, he said: "The temporary suspension of Egypt's role should not prompt us to ignore the weight of Egypt and the magnitude of its role in the liberation struggle."

The Iraqi minister also said the Shah of Iran's main religious opponent, Shiite Muslim leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, had been asked to leave Egypt recently because of his hostile policy against Iran.

He said that while Iraq respects the rules of political asylum, these gave the host country the right to reject any activities by political refugees which ran against its own policies and could damage its relations with neighboring countries.

In the same interview, Hammoudi said his country will propose an oil price increase of at least 25 per cent at the next conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in December.

Hammoudi said Iraq and Syria had exchanged messages and they wanted to turn over a new leaf in their relations in view of the "dangers generated by the Camp David summit."

It was announced in Damascus Saturday that Syrian President Hafez Assad would visit Baghdad this week — his first visit to the Iraqi capital in five years.

The two countries are ruled by rival factions of the Baath Party, with deep ideological differences on how to resolve

and an overall Mideast settlement, and the timetable for complete normalization of relations between the two countries.

Sherman would give no details of the treaty.

However, the framework agreed to at the Camp David summit shows the outlines of the peace that will emerge unless some new snag is encountered.

Dayan said the proposed treaty is "not yet ready for signature" but that "most of the problems" have been resolved.

He said Carter's intervention in the talks had been "very, very helpful and very efficient," but stressed that problems remain.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, speaking at a news conference in Tel Aviv earlier, said he had returned with draft peace treaty, but stressed that "important" issues remained to be solved.

A spokesman for the Egyptian delegation, Muhammad Hakkai, had been the first to announce a "final formulation" for a Middle East peace treaty. He was quoted by Egypt's Middle East News Agency.

Sherman said the main issue which had brought the talks close to a breakdown last week had been resolved.

Those issues included "the linkage Egypt wanted between the separate peace with Israel in the Sinai, there are in fact two other boundaries. One, about 30 miles east of Suez, would mark a point beyond which Egyptian troops must not be stationed.

A second line, lying west of the border, would mark a demilitarized zone within Egyptian territory. In it, only lightly armed police and United Nations troops would be allowed.

The framework also guarantees Israel rights of passage through the Suez Canal, the strait of Tiran, and the Gulf of Aqaba.

King Khaled Sunday received at Cleveland Clinic here the Chinese ambassador to Washington and the Democratic Party nominee for Akron.

It was the first public Phalangist criticism of Israel's role in this country's civil strife in which Tel Aviv provided the rightists with military and political support.

"Israel, by its systematic destruction of the Lebanese economy and especially of the Lebanese economic infrastructure, is trying to demolish the role that Lebanon has always played in the area," he said.

"Every time Israel embarks on a peace process with the Arabs, Lebanon is plunged into a bloody internal war. Can peace in Israel not be achieved except through war in Lebanon?"

Gemayel indicated a possible policy change for the Phalangists when he said he had conferred recently with Salah Khalaf, second-in-command of Fatah, the biggest Palestinian commando group.

He described the meeting as fruitful, and said the two sides — which were bitter enemies during the 1973-76 civil war — now had common interests.

"We have a common denominator with the Palestinians, which is for them to go back to their land," he said.

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would show the rest of the Arab world it was not abandoning the Palestinians and would make its peace with Israel contingent upon Israeli cooperation with the West Bank peace process.

That process is supposed to end in five years with some sort of autonomous Palestinian entity in the other occupied territories.

The Camp David framework left much more to be negotiated on the West Bank and Gaza issues than it did on the relatively simple problem of a peace between Egypt and

Israel, which was solved essentially by Israel's returning the territory it took in 1967.

The negotiations must decide how much territory, if any, Israel will give back, whether its troops will be completely withdrawn, and what the political status of the new Palestinian entity will be. They must also settle the issue of Arab Jerusalem, which Israel has annexed and declared an "indefinite" part of its capital city.

Speaking in advance of their meetings with Begin and (Continued on back page)

## Amin Gemayel attacks Israel, makes peace overtures to PLO



STREETS CLEARED:黎巴嫩抵抗派成员星期天监督拆除在东贝鲁特的主要交叉路口设置的障碍物。

BEIRUT, Oct. 22 (Agencies)

—A leading member of Lebanon's right wing Phalangist Party has attacked its former supporter Israel and said the party now had common interests with the Palestinians.

Amin Gemayel, elder son of Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel, made the surprise comments in an interview with the English-language weekly "Monday Morning."

It was the first public Phalangist criticism of Israel's role in this country's civil strife in which Tel Aviv provided the rightists with military and political support.

"Israel, by its systematic destruction of the Lebanese economy and especially of the Lebanese economic infrastructure, is trying to demolish the role that Lebanon has always played in the area," he said.

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At least five persons were killed and more than 18 wounded when police clashed with teachers and students demonstrating against the government in Hamadan, 380 kilometers west of Tehran, press reports said Sunday.

The reports said the clashes took place after the demonstrators ignored the police warning and began setting fire to banks and government buildings.

Police first used tear gas but soon opened fire as the demonstrators attacked police trucks and clashed with the anti-riot squad, the press reports said.

A government spokesman in Tehran said he did not know the number of casualties.

Meanwhile, reports from Isfahan said thousands of high school and university students poured into the streets Sunday shouting anti-government slogans, calling for the release of political prisoners and an end to martial law.

The marchers defied a martial law ban on public gatherings of more than three persons.

Security forces fired tear gas at the Isfahan demonstrators.

(Continued on back page)

In Tehran more than 2,000 Aryameh University students staged a campus demonstration calling for the release of political prisoners.

A security official disclosed Saturday that the Shah had decided 45 days ago to release some 1,160 political prisoners before his birthday Oct. 26. Some 600 prisoners have been released in the past four weeks.

Meanwhile, Idris Zahedi, Iran's ambassador to the United States and one of the Shah's closest aides, left here Sunday for Paris on his way back to Washington after 12 days of talks with the Shah and Iranian political leaders.

Details of his meetings in Iran remained secret, but it was widely assumed that they were related to the political crisis which forced imposition of martial law in 12 Iranian cities last month.

Officials described Zahedi's visit to Paris as private. There was speculation that he might try to meet the Shah's exiled chief religious opponent, Ayatollah (spiritual leader) Rub-

(Continued on back page)

### STOP PRESS

DAMASCUS, Oct. 22 — (R)

Syria announced Sunday night it had reopened its borders with Iraq, closed nearly a year ago, and resumed air links with its neighboring state. Syria closed its borders with Iraq last November following accusations that Syrian nationals passing through Iraq had been arrested and tortured, and the discovery of what Damascus said were sabotage and murder networks in Syria backed by Iraq.

## LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CURTAINS

**WARDEH**<br

## *Qasim farmers given SR117m in subsidies from state last year*

JEDDAH, Oct. 22 — Local branches of the Saudi Agricultural Bank in Qasim gave SR 117,532,445 in loans and subsidies to farmers in 1977/78 to boost agricultural and livestock production, "Al-Jazira" newspaper reported Sunday.

Quoting the bank's annual report, the paper said that the 2,126 loans covered 872,702 donums — 51,400 donums already under cultivation and the remainder reclaimed land ready for cultivation. A donum is the equivalent of a quarter-acre.

The Buraidah branch, which

**Labor minister to lead party to Iraq meeting**

RIYADH, Oct. 22 (SPA) — Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Anqari will lead the Saudi delegation to the conference of Arab social affairs ministers which will be held in Baghdad, Nov. 27-29.

The delegation accompanying the minister will include a deputy minister, the head of the ministry's planning department, and the heads of the social care and social development divisions.

The conference will be preceded by a meeting, Nov. 19-23, of Arab social affairs experts.

**Money-changing survey ordered**

RIYADH, Oct. 22 — The Ministry of Commerce is to take a survey of all money-changers in the Kingdom, "Al-Medina" reported Sunday.

The Ministry has announced that unlicensed money-changers will not be permitted to conduct business, and the survey is intended to isolate those without ministry licenses or commercial registrations.



TRADE FINANCE: Executive directors of the Islamic Development Bank meeting in Jeddah Sunday, where they agreed to finance a \$10 million foreign trade operation between Turkey and Pakistan. (Story back page)

### *After Riyadh seminar*

## **Psychologists cable Khaled, Fahd**

RIYADH, Oct. 22 (SPA) — The chairman and delegates attending the seminar on Islam and psychology held here from Oct. 14 to 16, cabled their best wishes for a speedy recovery Sunday to King Khaled, who is convalescing in Cleveland in the United States.

They thanked the King for his continuous support for Islam and Muslims everywhere.

A similar cable was sent to Crown Prince Fahd, thanking him for helping universities in every way and expressing their gratitude for the Kingdom's hosting of the seminar and the hospitality extended to them during the meeting.

The main objective of the

seminar was to discuss ridding psychology of ideas and trends inconsistent with Islam.

Crown Prince Fahd has also received a cable from King Juan Carlos of Spain thanking him for his National Day message. The king expressed his best wishes for the personal

well-being of the crown prince and the continued progress of the people of Saudi Arabia.

Saturday, Crown Prince Fahd has cabled a message of congratulations to President Muhammad Siad Barre of Somalia on the National Day of his country.

### **Local briefs**

• JEDDAH, Oct. 22 — A resident of Sabil in Jeddah who returned from a day's shopping to find his house a heap of rubble has taken his case to the city's Sewage Department. He had already failed to find satisfaction from the drainage contractors. B.G.C. of Taiwan, "Al-Medina" reported Sunday.

• RAHIMA, (SPA) — The municipality of Rahima Sunday urged all inhabitants who had been granted land plots gratis or at official prices to report within two months at the latest to receive their title deeds or face the possibility of losing their claims.

• RIYADH, Oct. 22 — Com-

merce ministers of the Gulf Arab states are due to meet this month to discuss arrangements to ease customs procedures, according to Commerce Minister Soliman A. Solaim. Quoted by "Al-Jazira" Sunday, Solaim said that the conference will also discuss marketing and goods subsidized by member states.

• RIYADH, (SPA) — It has been decided to divide the 1978/79 Saudi truck and field championship among the various educational zones in three parts. The first part, scheduled to be held here, in May will involve Riyadh, Dammam, Taif, Jeddah, Medina, Abha, Najran, and Abha.

JEEDDAH, Oct. 22 — The industrial port at Jubail is more than a quarter complete and two 330-meter jetties on the western side and three on the eastern will be commissioned next year, the Saudi Ports Authority has told "Al-Riyad". Dammam port will have 40 jetties by 1980, with 22 currently in operation and 16 under construction on the western side, the paper quoted the authority as saying, Sunday.

### *Tours ministry*

## **French town planning unit seeks role**

RIYADH, Oct. 22 (SPA) — A delegation from a French organization of municipalities for urban development Sunday discussed with officials here prospects for greater cooperation with the Ministry of Municipal and Rural affairs.

Estimates put the total cost of the project at SR61,186,676. It is to be completed within 21 months.

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19:50 12:25	22:05 14:45	00:30 (Friday) 17:05	22:05 14:45	ARR. DEP. DEP.	Jeddah Geneva Zurich	DEP. ARR. ARR.	09 00 12:55 13:50	08:15 12:15 13:50	0900 12:55 06:40	01:20

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Al Khobar Tel: 45878, Jubail Tel: 51300 Ext. 65/67

SWISSAIR



# BP admits oil to Salisbury flowed until mid-September

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP) — The state-controlled British Petroleum Co. Sunday acknowledged operating a sanctions-busting setup with four other major Western firms that kept Rhodesia supplied with oil via South Africa until mid-September.

This meant that violations of United Nations sanctions

and British law apparently continued even after a scandal broke earlier last month over previous violations.

In a statement released Sunday, BP's chairman, Sir David Steel, said the arrangement has now been ended.

A Foreign Office spokesman reported BP's account of the situation is being examined.



**ALIVE AND COLD:** One of the 356 Vietnamese boat people who was given sanctuary in Britain, walks in the chilly air of her new home.

## Cuban political prisoners fly to freedom in Miami

MIAMI, Oct. 22 (AP) — A short but historic flight from Havana touched down at Miami airport late Saturday, bringing to the United States the first group of political

prisoners allowed to leave Cuba. Forty-six freed prisoners and a group of about 25 of their relatives aboard the plane were to be taken to an auditorium for a reunion with other relatives and friends, officials said.

The latest offer was announced Tuesday by Senator William D. Hathaway, a Maine Democrat, but it has been embraced only by President Jimmy Carter, Hathaway and fellow Maine Democratic Senator Edmund Muskie.

Regardless of the outcome, the ancient bitterness on this tiny island reservation north of

the northeastern state.

A 1790 U.S. law known as the Indian Non-Intercourse Act prohibited any land deals with American Indians unless ratified by Congress. The Indians claim Congress never specifically approved the numerous land sales and land grabs that left the Penobscots with just 147 small islands in the river that bears their name and the Passamaquoddy with two small reservations in far eastern Maine on the Atlantic Coast.

Sir David claimed a 1971 agreement with the South African state-owned oil corporation, SASOL, bound South African subsidiaries of Western oil firms to fulfill SASOL's needs.

The swap arrangement meant that BP, Shell Oil, the American Mobil and Caltex companies and the French Total Corporation had to send matching quantities to make up for SASOL's deliveries to the Rhodesians.

When reports of these arrangements reached Foreign Secretary David Owen in early September he immediately conveyed his concern to BP executives in London. They denied knowledge of the deal.

Aides said Owen nonetheless called for a probe and demanded the secret and complex swap deal be cancelled at once if it was found to exist.

The project, a community

sore spot since its beginning,

drew protest from an estimated

5,000 people who gathered at the university to demand the \$7.3 million center.

"The work goes on. The dream still lives. The flame may flicker, but it shall never die," said the senator, accompanied by his wife, Joan.

## Indian chief would take \$27m to resolve 12.5m-acre dispute

INDIAN ISLAND, Maine, Oct. 22 (AP) — The leader of the Penobscot Indian tribe says his people may accept a compromise offer of \$27 million cash and 100,000 acres to settle a 200-year-old land dispute with the United States.

But Wilfred Pehrsoo added that he still sees some possible obstacles to a final resolution of the 12.5 million-acre claim filed by the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes of this

northeastern state.

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Regardless of the outcome, the ancient bitterness on this tiny island reservation north of

## Kennedys go to Harvard to dedicate JFK school

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts, Oct. 22 (AP) — Political controversy marred the dedication of the John F. Kennedy School of Government Saturday at Harvard University.

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, her children, John Jr. and Caroline, and the late president's brother, Senator Edward Kennedy, were among the approximately 5,000 people who gathered at the university to dedicate the \$7.3 million center.

The project, a community sore spot since its beginning, drew protest from an estimated 5,000 people who gathered at the university to demand the \$7.3 million center.

"Now at last Jack has come back to Harvard," said Kennedy, the main speaker at the ceremony.

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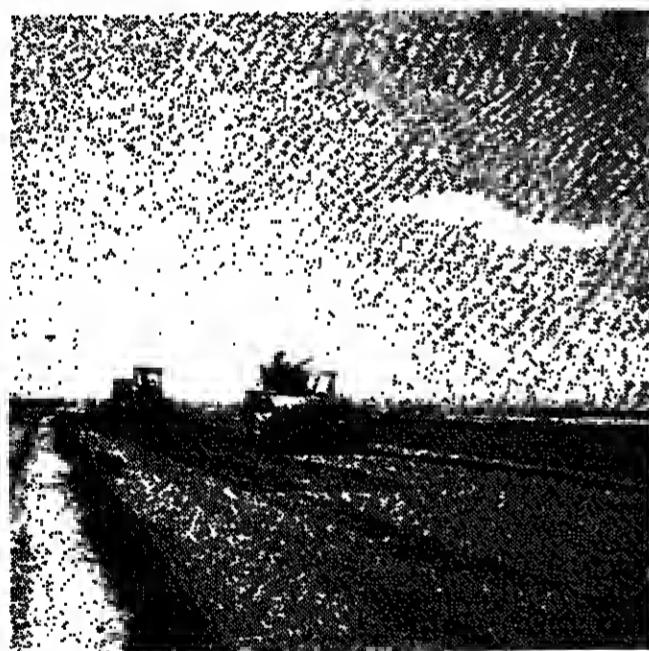
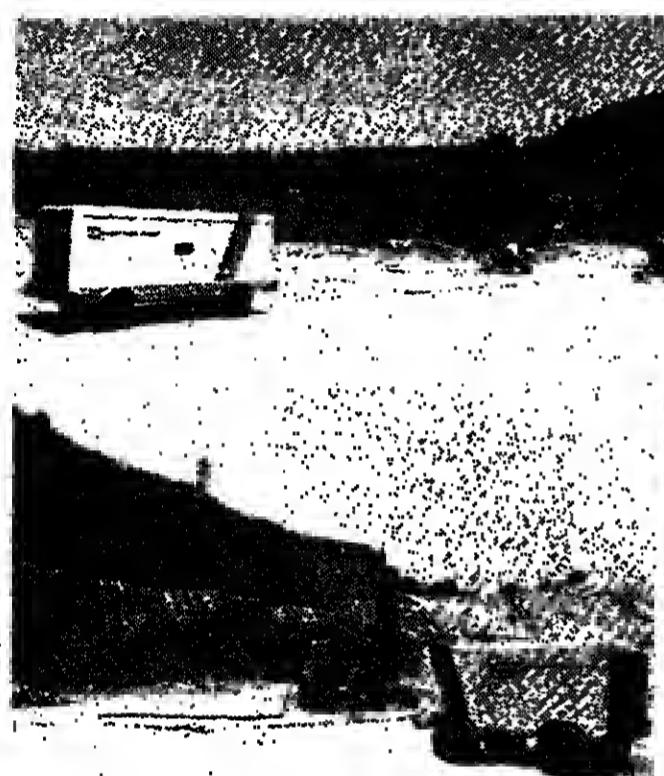
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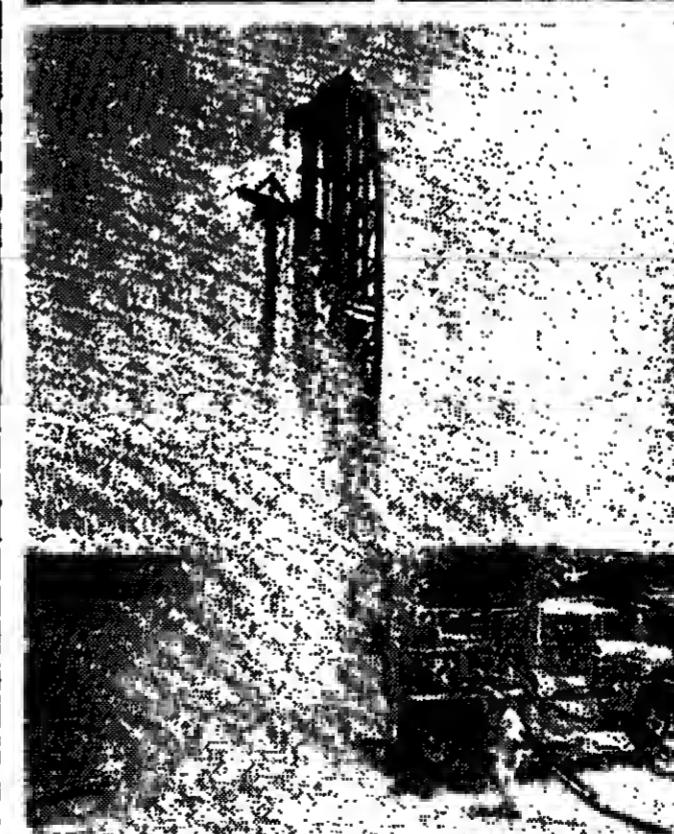
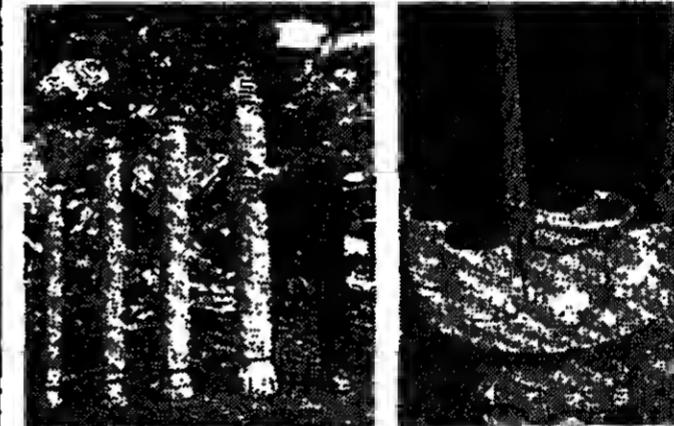
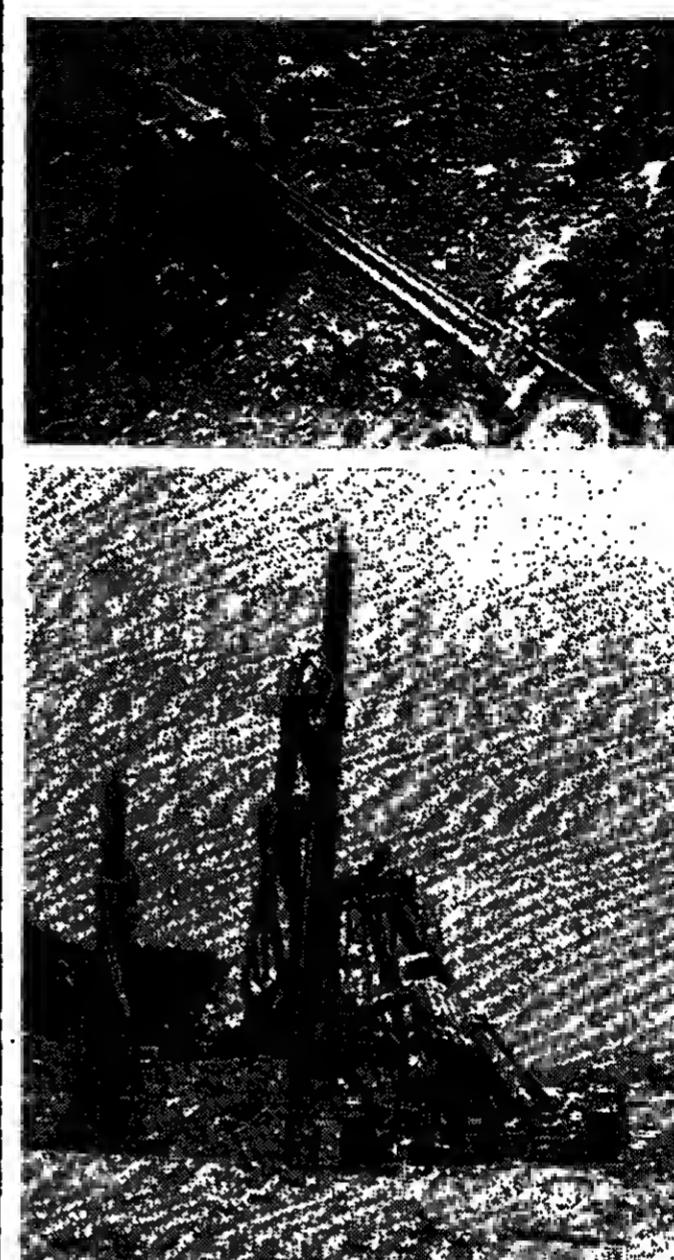
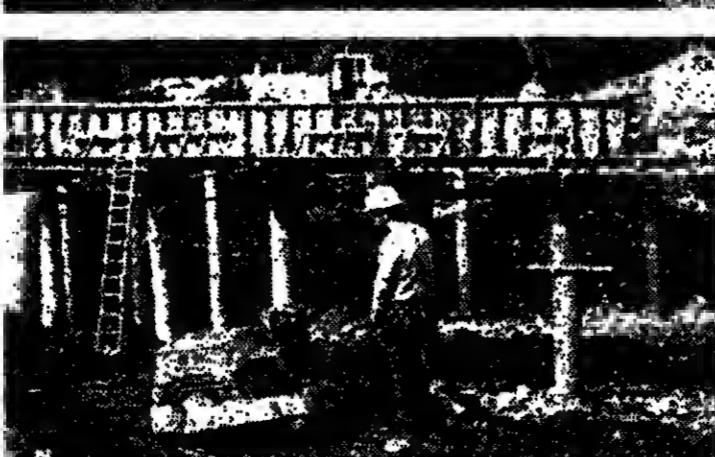


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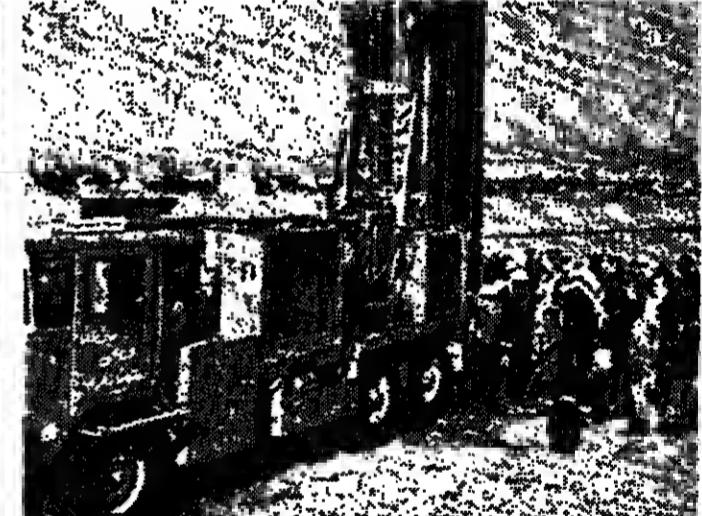
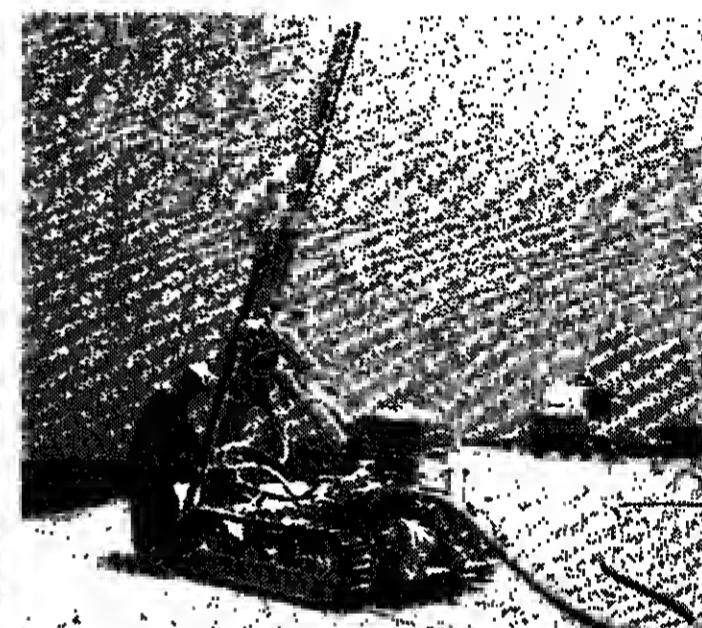


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SAHARA VISION

The Mauritanian President Mustapha Ould Salek who is visiting Saudi Arabia is rightly concentrating his energies since coming to power on solving the Western Sahara problem. His country is at war with the Polisario, the front for the liberation of the former Spanish colony. In 1975, Spain ceded the territory to Mauritania and Morocco.

Algeria, taking umbrage at not being consulted by Spain or the two Arab countries, objected to the settlement and sought to bring pressure to bear on both countries. Polisario has been waging a guerrilla war against the two states with Mauritania bearing the brunt of the campaign.

Since the former president, Mokhtar Ould Dadah, could not resolve the issue peacefully, the army moved and seized power in the hope of finding a more equitable settlement to the costly war in the desert.

President Salek has already visited Morocco and Libya in pursuit of peace. His country is simply unable to withstand a long and bloody conflict with well-armed and determined guerrillas. To him and his people, a peaceful end to the conflict is essential.

Mauritania has offered to talk to Algeria and the Polisario. Its leaders have offered to share cabinet portfolios with the Polisario leaders who are demanding full independence of the desert territory. There has been a hint by Mauritania that it would be willing to discuss a sort of self-government for the desert inhabitants in its part of the land.

These are constructive gestures that augur well for a region that has been in the grips of a war that it can ill-afford. The sooner President Salek's efforts meet with acceptance as a possible framework for a peaceful settlement the better for all concerned. This is specially so for Mauritania which is one of the poorest countries in the world. The war is costing it dearly. Its balance of payment deficit is staggering and it can hardly maintain its forces and resources mobilized indefinitely.

President Salek seems to have the right approach to the problem of the desert and deserves to be heard with sympathy and understanding by the other parties to the conflict. The Polisario has declared and observed a ceasefire to give him a chance to formulate his ideas for a permanent peace in the region. Other parties should do the same.

## Kenyan food fears

By Stewart Sommersell

NAIROBI—There is growing concern among medical authorities in Kenya that a widespread threat exists to public health as a result of extensive aflatoxin contamination of pet and animal foods, and possibly human foods as well.

Aflatoxins are one of a group of highly toxic poisons which are produced by some moulds and fungi which grow on a wide variety of agricultural products such as a maize, barley, wheat, oats, ground nuts, soya beans and sunflower, and which also exist in the oils and meals manufactured from these products.

The existence of the aflatoxin contamination first came to light when more than 100 dogs that had been fed on grain-based pet foods began dying.

Veterinary examinations showed that all the dogs had died as a result of complete liver failure, and subsequent test of the dog food showed that in some cases the aflatoxin contamination was well over 1,000 parts per billion, which compares with the maximum contamination levels allowed in human and animal foods in the United States of less than 25 parts per billion.

Concern about it to the human health risk began growing when it was realised that some of the companies which manufactured the dog food also manufactured food for other animals, and for humans as well.

Since the initial dog deaths, there have been reports of deaths of quail and ducks being bred for restaurant use after they had been fed on commercial chicken feed, and it is known that at least one of the dogs that died had not been fed on commercial dog food, but on posho, the maize meal used almost universally by African families in Kenya and surrounding countries. The Kenyan Ministry of



## The unaffordable Concorde

By Don Cook

PARIS —

Some time toward the end of this year, the last Anglo-French supersonic Concorde airliner will come off the production line at the French Aerospace works at Toulouse with a price-tag of around \$60 million on its needle-nose and not a buyer in sight.

At that point there will be nine Concordes flying — five with British Airways, four with Air France — and five on the ground unused. Three of the latter are at Toulouse and two at the British Aerospace works at Filton near Bristol.

The British and French governments are going to have to face up fairly soon to the problem of what to do about their \$2.2 billion investment in airliners which are marvels of technology but which no airline can afford to buy and operate.

McDonnell Douglas is reported in London to be having exploratory talks with British Aerospace and Rolls-Royce on possible collaboration on a future supersonic jet for the 1990s with about double the passenger capacity of the Concorde. But until the problem of the Concordes on the ground has been solved, this is bound to be pie-in-the-sky for the British government, which would have to commit hundreds of millions of dollars in development funds.

Since the Concordes went into commercial service in January 1976, they have operated on a par with any other airliners as far as reliability and punctuality, with a minimum of cancellations and good on-time performance.

They have also certainly won their full share of enthusiastic repeat passengers. For those who like to take off

from Paris in the late morning, enjoy a caviar lunch during 34 hours over the Atlantic, and arrive in New York with the clock turned back to breakfast time, Concorde can't be beaten.

By the end of September, Air France had flown just over 122,000 passengers on its four Concordes to New York, Washington, Dakar in Senegal, Rio de Janeiro and Caracas, Venezuela, and has just launched a twice-weekly extension of its Paris-Washington service on to Mexico City.

British Airways is so far operating only to New York, Washington and Bahrain, having been stopped by the Malaysian government from flying over Malaysia to launch a service to Singapore and the Far East.

Air France reports summer passenger loads at 93 per cent of capacity from Paris to New York daily and 80 per cent capacity on the Rio de Janeiro route twice weekly; 40 per cent to Caracas once a week and 52 per cent to Washington three times weekly. Clearly, the run between London and Paris to New York is the paydirt.

All of this seems like a lot of flying for only four Concordes with Air France and five with British Airways. But in fact the "utilization factor" for the supersonics is extremely low compared to subsonic airliners.

Air France will have logged only about 1,500 flying hours on each of its four Concordes during the entire year, whereas it gets around 4,000 flying hours out of its Boeing 747 jumbo jets with nearly five times the payload. British Airways' utilization so far is much lower than that of Air France — less than 800 hours for each of its five aircraft.

The Concorde is therefore a fully proven aircraft from a strictly operational point of view — but the nine now flying are under-utilized and the problem remains of how and where to get the other five, which will soon be completed, into the air. The first fact which stands out is that no airline in the world is going to be able to afford to invest \$60 million in a single plane which carries barely 100 passengers. By comparison, the Boeing 747 costs about half as much and carries four times as many passengers. The only reason Air France and British Airways did it was because they are government-subsidized and were ordered to.

From the operating experience of the two airlines so far, it appears that the super fare for Concorde travel — about 20 per cent higher than regular first-class fares — is enough to break even on operating costs of fuel, crews and operational maintenance. But it is not enough to make any significant dent in amortizing the purchase price of the planes.

British Airways for example, is setting aside about \$30 million a year for a 10-year write-off of more than \$300 million which it paid for its fleet of five Concordes. Thus, of a \$34 million loss on Concorde during 1977 on the British books, \$30 million was depreciation of the purchase.

Air France will presumably have to write off its investment in a similar bookkeeping charge against its profitable operations. It is little wonder that no other airline is prepared even to think about buying those five Concordes waiting at Toulouse and Filton. — (LAT)

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The full story of the 13 days of Camp David may never be known. But it is now possible to put together a partial picture of the extraordinary summit conference that produced two frameworks for a possible peace in the Middle East.

It is a story of endless meetings that stretched into the early-morning hours of every day, of a slow building up of pressure, of a threat by Sadat to walk out and a final scramble to put it all together under an American-imposed deadline which, intentionally or not, appears to have helped clear the mat burdles.

In the beginning, Carter probed the other two men's thoughts in separate meetings first with Begin and then with Sadat. On Wednesday, Sept. 6, the first full day of the summit, he brought them together for the first time on the patio behind Aspen Lodge.

It did not go well. For months, the Israelis had been challenging Sadat to come with a new proposal to settle their differences. That Wednesday, Sadat took up the challenge, throwing on the table a new Egyptian proposal that was totally unacceptable to the Israelis.

The three leaders met alone and the details of that first exchange are not known. But Carter has told a congressional delegation that it was acrimonious and heated.

He would bring Sadat and Begin together again the next day for another five hours of meetings, but it was already clear to Carter that if there was to be any progress at Camp David the other two would have to be kept apart. After the third day of the summit, they would not meet again in a formal negotiating session.

By the first weekend of the summit, as Begin remained in

## The thirteen days

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON —

At the end, it came down to the two most intractable issues: Jerusalem and the Palestinians.

It was Sunday, September 17 — a warm, clear day. President Jimmy Carter had been up until the early morning hours that day in a grueling meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and two of Begin's top advisers.

They had agreed, at that meeting, to a formula involving Israeli settlements in the former Egyptian territory of the Sinai Peninsula that appeared to clear the way for a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. But no such treaty would ever be possible if there was not agreement on the other two issues.

Sunday afternoon, Carter walked out of Aspen Lodge, his quarters at Camp David, the presidential retreat in Maryland's Catoctin Mountains. He walked across the lawn to Birch Lodge, which for the last 13 days had been Begin's home.

He carried with him some photographs of himself, personally inscribed to Begin's grandchildren. He also carried the latest draft of a proposed letter from the government of the United States to the governments of Israel and Egypt setting out the U.S. position on Jerusalem.

Less than eight hours later, Carter, Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat would step off a helicopter into the floodlights that bathed the south lawn of the White House. They would be brimming over with smiles, and a few minutes later the Israeli and the Egyptian, the two old enemies, would embrace each other as Carter and a television audience of millions watched.

It was a moment of political triumph for Carter. But his smile, and the smiles of the others, masked not only the fragile and uncertain future of the agreements that were reached at Camp David but the remarkable process that produced them and left all of the participants exhausted.

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By the first weekend of the

summit to observe the Jewish sabbath, the situation did not appear hopeful. According to U.S. officials, it was at this time that there was informal agreement among the three delegations that it was time for the United States to make its own proposals to see if the differences could be bridged.

Privately, U.S. officials offered hints of the situation, but under the terms of the news blackout, they spoke in their own diplomatic code.

"Some things we thought would be really tough have turned out to be not so tough, and some things we thought would be easy are turning out not to be," one of them said.

What he meant was this: By the first weekend, the Israelis had shown some flexibility on the complex issue of the occupied territory of the West Bank of the Jordan River, considered the key sticking point before the negotiations. That early flexibility suggested the possibility of agreement down the line.

But on the question of removing their settlements from the Sinai — thought not to be a major problem — the Israelis refused to budge.

It was around this time that the summit discussions broke into a two-part effort that would in the end produce two documents — a framework for future negotiations involving Egypt, Israel and Jordan over the West Bank, and a framework for a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Except for the Sinai settlements issue, American officials discovered, the Egyptians and Israelis were tantalizingly close to the point where they could make peace. But Sadat had sworn to his Arab allies never to sign a separate peace with Israel. For him to do so at Camp David, he would have to take with him from the summit the framework on the West Bank and Gaza that he could at least claim contained significant Israeli concessions.

The rest of the summit focused on an American-directed effort to find the right formula — a framework on the West Bank and Gaza that would allow Sadat to sign a separate peace treaty with Israel. At this meeting that the deadlock over the Sinai settlements was finally broken — Begin agreed to a formula under which the Israeli Knesset would decide in two weeks to evacuate the settlements. For his own domestic political purposes, he did not agree publicly to support withdrawal of the settlements.

By the time it was over, the U.S. delegation would turn out 23 draft documents. By the second week, the summit settled into a pattern. Carter daily shuttled between the two Middle East leaders, bringing with him the latest American refinements of the latest proposals and objections from one side or the other.

At night, after meeting with either Begin or Sadat, Carter would sit down with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, to sort out where it all stood. Then Vance would wander over to one of the other cabins where the American drafting team — Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders, Ambassador-at-Large Alfred Arbenz and National Security Council staff aide William Quandt — would receive Carter's latest instructions for revising the documents and work into the early morning hours.

13 OCTOBER 1978

## Arab News Features

Jafif in its

## Pakistani handicrafts exhibition

**By a Staff Reporter**  
**AL KHOBAR**—A large one takes seven or eight people two years of their lives to make," said the intense young businessman. "It's not an overnight job. But they hypnotize me. You can't help but look at them."

The subject is Oriental carpets, in this case, those made in Pakistan. The speaker is Muhammad Salim Hafiz, a sophisticated, 22-year-old handicrafts merchandizer from Pakistan.

Hafiz is in Al Khobar this week with an exhibit of Pakistani wares on display at the Algoosabi Hotel, where he is greeting prospective customers from 9 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. through Wednesday.

Salim points out that very little of his wares are now available in Saudi Arabia.

They represent the work of artisans rather than assembly line workers, and were chosen for the show as fabrics and crafts Salim has not encountered in Saudi souks.

"The designs are completely different," he said.

Everything on display is also for sale, with prices ranging from small brass cups for SR 5 to SR 15,000 carpets.

Each item is almost entirely handmade to the sense that machines used on the brass vases, ashtrays, candleholders and copper plates are primitive. Each item has been individually decorated. The cotton Kattans and wool Kashmir robes are one-of-a-kind items.

"The robes are all Kashmir wool, handmade from beginning to end," Salim said. "The robes were begun in

early May and finished in September, but we could get only 12 robes out of all Kashmir. That gives you an idea of the work involved."

But the trim, stylish Hafiz' deeper enthusiasms surface when he talks of his carpets. Articulate and intelligent, the young man speaks of the business which he learned from his family with great authority.

Aided by excellent English developed at Aitchison College (affiliated with Cambridge) and studies leading to B.A. degrees in economics and political science from Christian College in Lahore, Pakistan, his overview of carpet history and marketing is impressive for a man of any age.

"The exhibit contains almost all Pakistan carpets," he said. "Pakistan is a new country so a lot of people don't

know much about it. But when migrants from Persia settled in India around 1100-1200 A.D., weavers came also. After the partition of India (India and Pakistan were separated in 1947), many of the Muslims migrated to Pakistan."

According to Salim, the term "Oriental carpets" simply means carpets from the East, but is usually applied to handmade or hand-knotted rugs produced in the area stretching from the Balkans in Southeast Europe over Turkey, North Africa, the Caucasus, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and China. Currently, Iran is the largest exporter of carpets.

Pakistan, however, exports \$100 million a year in carpets, according to Maqbool-Ur-Rahman, a textile expert traveling with Salim. Five years



Muhammad Salim Hafiz and his merchandise

ago exportation was only about half that amount.

Handmade carpets have their

home in the East because wool is the best material for making them and is available from the nomads' sheep and goats. And the sheep of cold mountainous countries give better wool than sheep grazing in the warmer valleys, according to Salim.

The ancient process of carpet making is divided into three steps: gathering the wool, dyeing, and knotting. After the wool is collected, it is put into water and boiled. Then the wool is dyed according to the color scheme of the carpet. Dyeing is done only by experts. The wool is then exposed to the sun for many weeks to allow for fading.

Knotting, or weaving, involves primitive looms. The simplest, used among the nomads, consists of two beams between which the warp threads are strung. The loom, lying flat, is held firm by pegs driven into the ground. Another type of loom, used in towns, is upright and consists of two strong beams connected by two vertical posts to make a steady frame.

The final step is knotting.

Weaving is time: long and monotonous work. The carpets in the weaving house follow a specific pattern. Women and children weave while the men direct the process.

The carpets offered by Salim in the Ambassador Room of the Algoosabi range in price from SR 200 to SR 15,000. Called "The Oriental Exhibition," the show is Salim's first. Since he is "young blood" in his family's business, he has been influenced by recent advertising and marketing techniques.

Although he feels that buying a handmade carpet is buying a piece of art and a piece of history, he is practical too. Salim intends to sell in large quantities to businessmen and importers, and is planning future exhibitions in Bahrain and Dubai.

## Dhahran's new U.S. Consul

**By Mary Jo McConahey**  
**DHAHRAN**—Ralph E. Lindstrom, the newly-arrived U.S. Consul General in Dhahran, wasted no time getting into the thick of his job. Two days after his plane landed Lindstrom received a call from U.S. Ambassador John West in Jeddah who announced an unexpected visit by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to the Eastern Province.

"I picked up the phone and kept dialing John Kelberer (chief executive officer of Aramco) to arrange a briefing, and finally asked my secretary why I wasn't having any luck. I was so new to Dhahran I didn't know you had to dial seven first to get a line into Aramco from here!"

Lindstrom may be new to Dhahran, but he is not new to his kind of work. A soft-spoken Minnesotan, Lindstrom first joined the Foreign Service in 1952.

"I have a special affinity for this time zone—GMT plus 3," he smiles. "I've served in Moscow and Nairobi, and now Dhahran."

But he has also worked in Washington, served as political officer to Afghanistan and economic officer in Paris and Hong Kong. While certain ele-

ments of the job are the same whether the office is in a glittering metropolis or a provincial capital, the new consul general has found each of his posts has a unique character. And he feels that the only way to discover that character is to step out of the office and start moving.

"I think the greatest mistake a diplomat can make is being tied to a desk," he said.

Lindstrom has already met the governor of the Eastern Province introducing himself at the Damman seaside palace on the eve of Prince Abdul Moshen Ibn Julawi's journey to accompany King Khalid to Cleveland.

"Wherever U.S. citizens live and work here, I want to go," he says. "To Hofuf, to Jubail, to King Khaled Military City, to Ras Tanura..."

Hearing the litany of different places in the Eastern Province where Lindstrom must go to find Americans brings to mind how the Consul General's job here has changed over the years.

The only foreign diplomatic mission in Saudi Arabia outside Jeddah, the U.S. Consulate in Dhahran was once responsible primarily for U.S.

employees of Aramco in their Eastern Province camps, and for citizens living in the sheikhdoms of the Gulf. By the early '70s when full-fledged U.S. embassies were established in the Gulf countries, Washington even considered dismantling the Dhahran mission.

But today the picture has changed: now only about one third of the 15,000 to 20,000 Americans in the Eastern Province are with Aramco, and promoting U.S. trade in the area has become a primary mission, according to Lindstrom.

The new consul general will spend much of his time with contractors and businessmen in order to prepare himself for one of the mission's top priority functions—giving advice and guidance to newcomers.

Nevertheless, Lindstrom has already arranged for a private tutor so he can use some of his spare time to learn Arabic. Although he says he has "no ambitions to get beyond simple conversations" and polite greetings, the consul has a big head start since he already speaks Swahili, a language which is about one-quarter Arabic in its vocabulary. In



Consul General Ralph E. Lindstrom with his wife, Gloria Lindstrom

addition, Lindstrom speaks Russian, French, the language of a major Bantu tribe and some Cantonese."

After Paris and Washington, does a posting in a desert provincial capital—even one

in the midst of the world's largest oil fields and a flurry of construction activity—seem remote?

"When the idea was presented, I looked forward to coming here," Lindstrom says. "Saudi Arabia is a country everybody is thinking about."

"The situation here is absolutely unique. I find there's more time in Dhahran than any place else I've been to take care of our own nationals."

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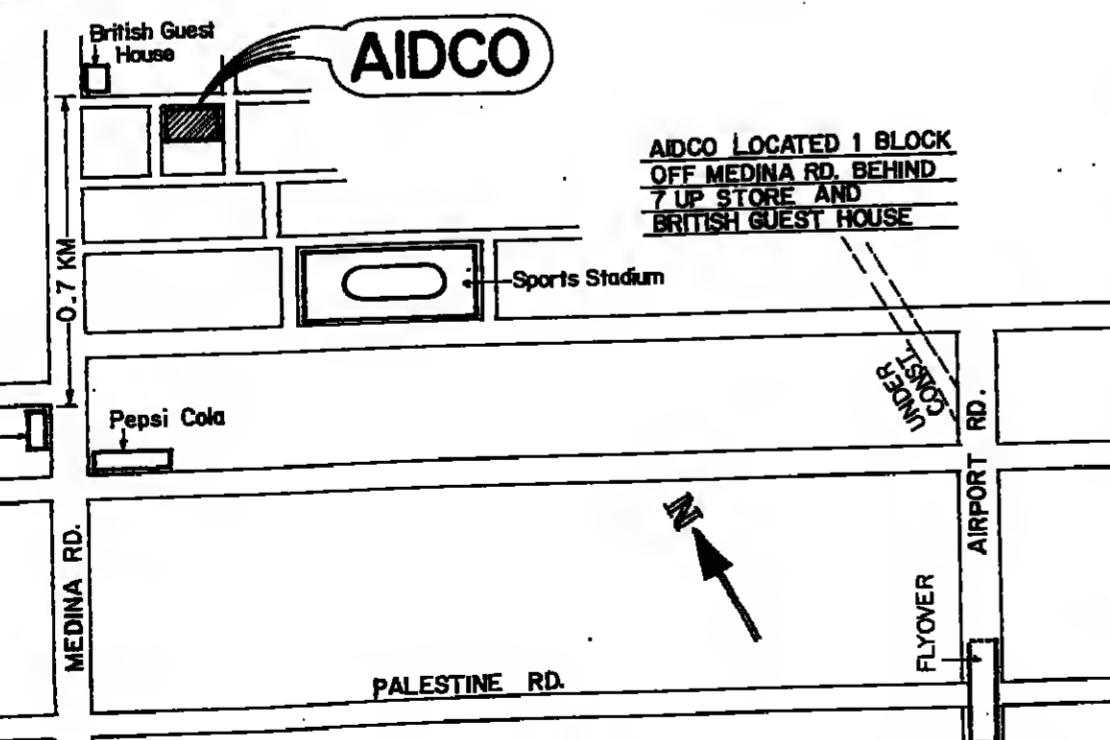
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## The Comoros Islands and their coup for democracy

By David Lamb

**MORONI** — Here in the Indian Ocean, on a cluster of African islands known best for their poverty and perfume, a bizarre drama has ended 33 months of national insanity and set this country on the path toward democracy.

The cast of characters, living and dead, include a president nicknamed the "Madman of Moroni," a white mercenary looking for a home and a winning side after 23 years of losing, and two wealthy exiles, one of them a deposed Comoran president, who lived in Paris while plotting their return to this remote archipelago midway between Madagascar and Mozambique.

The four had known each other before, both as enemy and friend, in the early days of the Comoro's hapless independence from France. Now, several double crosses later, they were playing out what was perhaps Africa's first civilian coup d'état waged in the name of democracy and capitalism.

The so-called Madman of Moroni was Ali Soilih, 41, who had subjected his 300,000 people to a parody of the Chinese revolution. He replaced the civil service with illiterate teenagers, lowered the voting age to 14, burned 134 years of French administrative records, banned Muslim traditions, declared himself a prophet and ordered all the dogs in the country killed when he had a vision of a man with a dog trying to assassinate him.

"He seemed normal enough and full of ideals at first," Soilih's former prime minister, Abbas Jusuf, recalled recently. "But at the end he was clearly crazy. He wouldn't leave his house for months at a time, and he stayed up all night watching movies and taking drugs. During the day he took valium pills and stumbled around with big, bloodshot eyes."

"I tried to tell him, we can't run a country like this, with teenagers in charge of the ministries, with so many people getting killed and jailed. But he said the drugs gave him clear visions for the future. Then he put my mother in prison. She's 75."

### Bob Denard, mercenary

The mercenary was Bob Denard, 50, a hired gun in wars spanning more than two decades from Indochina to Africa. The Comoros, the Frenchman was to say later, was one of the last African countries that a handful of freelance soldiers could still take over. Other African armies were getting stronger and his was a profession with no future, he lamented.

"A man reaches a point in his life when he sees it's time to settle down and he selects a place," Denard said. "I can eat well here, drink, sleep. There you have it. If the people want me, it will take 100,000 Cubans to get us off the islands."

The exiles in Paris were Ahmad Abdullah, 59 — who was the president of the Comoros during its first 28 days of independence, before being overthrown by Soilih with Denard's help — and Moroni businessman Muhammed Ahmad, 62, who mortgaged his Paris apartment to help finance the \$2 million coup that took place last May 13 after a year of planning.

"Our country has been very sick, run by a lunatic for nearly three years," Abdullah, restored to his presidency, said the other day. "Few men in Africa have done to their country what Ali Soilih did to his. We have a heavy job ahead of us to recover. We know that. Despite Soilih, we are not fools."

### Periode noire'

Soilih's 33-month draconian rule — referred to here as the "Periode Noire" (black period) — was extraordinary. Boasting that he had "changed the people's mentality," Soilih had nationalized everything from the taxis to the small fishing boats, gave roving bands of young thugs carte blanche to terrorize and kill in the name of revolution, forbade Muslim women to wear black veils and once stormed into a mosque.

Life had been normal enough in this pleasant, white-washed Arab capital of 15,000 persons the night before last May's coup. The people had been treated to the common spectacle of seeing prisoners marched through the narrow streets in sackcloth, their shaved heads and faces painted in white stripes while a man with a megaphone announced their alleged offense.

The island's largest hotel, the 25-room Itsandra, was empty and the 20-year-old barman, Youssouf Zoubir, whiled away the hours playing ping-pong with the cook in the lobby and watching lizards scurry along the walls in search of insects.

"It'd been a year at least since we'd seen a tourist," he said.

Down the road in the seaside military camp a mile away,

Abdul Mdahuma, 49, Abdulla's former top adviser, was completing his second year of imprisonment in room 10 of a windowless cellblock. He had finished his daily meal of rice and beans and settled down with the three former ministers with whom he shared the 6-by-6 foot cubicle, wondering if the whispered rumors of a pending coup were true.

Ali Soilih had heard those rumors, too. But Jean Guislou, a French mercenary who had come here with Denard in 1975 and stayed to train the president's bodyguards, convinced Soilih that the threat came from the Island of Anjouan. Now betrayed by even his most trusted friends, Soilih dispatched the main units of his 2,000-man army to Anjouan, leaving this main island of grande Comoro vulnerable to attack.

### Double cross

Soilih was in his hilltop villa. Until well past midnight, he sat with Olachary Christian a French shipping agent who had invited himself for an evening of idle conversation. Christian had ended up on the short end of several business deals with Soilih and now his allegiances were with Bob Denard, who at that moment waited off the coast in a fishing trawler. With Denard were a German shepherd dog and 30 of "les affreux" (the terrible ones), as white mercenaries are known in Black Africa.

Denard, an avowed anti-Communist who says he fights for morality as well as money, had been on the losing side in Angola, Zaire, Nigeria — and a good many other places he won't discuss. He is among the most hated men on a continent that had hoped the show trial and execution of mercenaries in Angola two years ago would end the embarrassment of a few whites defeating thousands of blacks. Such was not to be.

Financed by Abdulla and Ahmad, Denard set off from Europe last April, he says, in a rusting, 30-year-old trawler, the "Masiva." Except for one Britisher and two Germans, his handpicked crew was all French or Belgian. Each man had his own specialty, ranging from communications to munitions. They left under the guise of making mineral surveys in Argentina, but when they reached the Cape of Good Hope, Denard recalled, they simply turned left instead of right.

Shortly before 4 a.m. on May 13, Denard received the radio message from Moroni that Soilih had fallen asleep. The mercenaries slipped into three rubber rafts and paddled ashore on Itsanda Beach, their faces blackened, carrying sawed-off shotguns and grenades. Worshippers at the mosque across the street watched in disbelief.

### Over in three hours

The mercenaries split into three groups. One moved on foot along the coastal road to the radio station, another up the hill to Soilih's villa, a third north to the military camp near the Itsanda Hotel. In three hours it was over. Thirty men had captured a country.

Ten Comoran soldiers were killed — the others, along with 80 Tanzanian military advisers, fled or were captured. One mercenary sprained his back in the assault. By breakfast time, Denard was on the phone to Paris, telling Abdulla, "Soilih's under house arrest, the army's surrendered, the people are overjoyed. You can come back as soon as we clean up things a bit."

Africa reacted with shocked indignation. Uganda's president, Idi Amin said he would personally lead a parachute drop on the Comoros to "throw Denard into the Indian Ocean."

Albert Rene, who had come to power a year earlier in a coup led by Tanzanian mercenaries, said that the white mercenaries "must be sent packing." Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, who supported the despotic Moroni regime because Soilih claimed to be some sort of socialist, helped have the new government thrown out of the annual Organization of

African Unity summit in Sudan. Madagascar cut communications to its neighbor.

"I don't know what the African countries are so upset about," Denard said. "At least they know where I am. If they drive me away I will disappear and who knows where I may show up next."

To the Comoran people, Denard had ended a night-



The Comoros Islands

mare. He was a hero and a liberator. They cheered him on the streets and sold T-shirts emblazoned with his name. And Denard responded by bestowing Comoran citizenship and the rank of colonel on himself, taking the Muslim name Mustapha Mouhadjou and announcing that he was hanging up his gun in the Comoros and settling down here forever.

His \$600-a-month soldiers moved into the Itsanda Hotel, running up a \$50,000 bill that remains unpaid. Denard met a pretty 21-year-old receptionist at the hotel, Mazna, whom he promptly married. By then the mercenaries had gotten the phone working again, supervised the removal of garbage from the streets and made the Comorans whitewash their homes. They had become the de facto rulers of the Comoros.

### No other way'

"I know mercenary is a dirty word in Africa," said the new Minister of Information, Hadji Hassanal, who helped plan the coup while in exile in Paris. "But we had no other way to save the people and the country from the Soilih regime."

On May 22, nine days after the coup, Abdulla returned from Paris and was greeted by 30,000 ecstatic Comorans. One week later, Soilih was killed by mercenary guards, allegedly as he tried to escape from his villa where he was under house arrest, awaiting trial for misappropriating millions of dollars of aid money from China and Kuwait.

Denard loaded Soilih's body into the back of an open land rover. There were two chest-high bullet holes in the president's white shirt. As the vehicle moved through Moroni, some bystanders missed a farewell. Just outside of town, past the shuttered high school and the long-unused parliament building, Denard turned off the paved road, and headed up a rocky track toward the 2,400-meter high volcano, Khartala.

Soilih's sister, Fatime, waited there in the village of Chouani near the small cement-block house the president had built for his mother.

"Here is Ali Soilih," Denard told the sister. "If you need some of my men to help dig a grave, I will get them."

But I do not want a lot of people at the burial." Only a couple of curious youngsters showed up, and Soilih was buried in his mother's backyard with his name scratched into the wet cement marker.

His mother, 79-year-old Mahamouda Mze, is a peasant woman of simple dignity and great warmth. Her small, dark living room stays cool even when the heat outside is unbearable. There is an old Marconi radio in the corner, useless because there is no electricity in the village. For decorative touches, she has placed a rear-view auto mirror and a vase of plastic roses on the table near the radio. She lights the kerosene lamp, the blazing sun outside invisible in the blackened chamber she seldom leaves.

### A good boy'

"You know," she says with a mother's blindness, "my son was a good boy. He would come every month to bring me food and a few francs; and he was always talking about how he wanted to do something for his people. He said Communism was best for a poor country like this. He said African experiments with it had failed in places like Tanzania and everywhere but he was going to make it work here and all the world would look to the Comoros.

"When he made the coup three years ago, I was scared. I did not want him to be president because I knew he would make many enemies."

Then, laughing for the first time, she said, "and tell me, this white European who comes to kill Ali Soilih, who takes a Muslim name and prays at the mosque, do you not find that astonishing?"

That afternoon, Soilih's successor, Abdulla, carried two chairs from his sweltering living room to the coolness of his backyard. When his visitor arrived, Abdulla was sitting there alone on his unpaved driveway, drinking ice water, no soldiers or aides or servants to be seen anywhere. He lit a Pall Mall with a gold Dunhill lighter and, removing one sandal, placed his bare right foot into his lap.

Since returning to power, he has put adults back in charge of the ministries and sent the boys who used to run the country back to school. He has disbanded Soilih's army and formed a new one half the size. He has released the 300 political prisoners.

Political parties have been made legal, individual and religious freedoms have been restored. The Chinese Embassy has been put on notice that the revolution is over, the economy is to be denationalized, foreign investment is to be encouraged, and a new constitution modeled on Western lines has been approved by the people.

"After every storm there is a calm," Abdulla said. "For us, this is like starting our independence all over again. With help we can succeed. You look at countries like Kenya, Senegal, the Ivory Coast. They are just doing their work, building stability and prosperity, without getting bogged down in ideology. Those are the examples for us to follow."

One of Abdulla's first moves after taking power was to return to France, from which he had declared independence unilaterally in 1975. France had responded then by ending its \$18 million annual subsidy, representing 80 per cent of the Comoros' budget, and withdrawing its 500 teachers, doctors and technicians. Schools were closed, lovely villas were abandoned, seriously ill patients had to be flown to Kenya for medical treatment, services such as telephones and garbage collection sputtered, then stopped entirely.

France agreed two months ago to protect the Comoros against outside attack and to renew its subsidy on one condition — the mercenaries had to leave. Three weeks ago the vanguard of 40 French military advisers arrived to replace the mercenaries in training a new army. A French chargé d'affaires moved into Soilih's hilltop house to prepare it for an ambassador. French doctors, teachers and technicians are on their way to Moroni. The remaining 15 mercenaries will be gone within a week, the government says. — (LAT)

## 'Elvis lives'

**MEMPHIS** — Since Vernon Presley transferred his son's remains to the grounds of Graceland Mansio last October, close on one million people have passed through the gates — decorated with a musical motif — to pay homage. Not even a strike of city police and firemen in August, bringing power failures, looting and a week-long curfew, could keep the faithful away.

Neon signs on the Memphis street flash a message: "Elvis Lives." The house where Presley was born in nearby Tupelo has been turned into a city-owned "non-profit" memorial. It must be the only thing in Memphis that isn't making a buck out of the late singer.

Uncle Vester, who watches the TV monitors in the guardhouse for vandals prying pieces from the "Wall of Love," covered with scrawled messages of adoration from the 3,000 to 10,000 daily visitors who queue patiently here each day in the humid heat.

Across the way from Graceland is a shopping center. Since last October, half the stores in it have become souvenir shops. There are Elvis earrings, Elvis scarfs, Elvis jump-suits, Elvis dolls, facsimile editions of the "Memphis Commercial Appeal" (the city's leading daily) for August 16, 1977 — the day Elvis died. — (OFNS)

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## Greeks in Paris on Market PR trip

PARIS, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis has arrived from Rome for talks with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on Greece's application to join the European Economic Community.

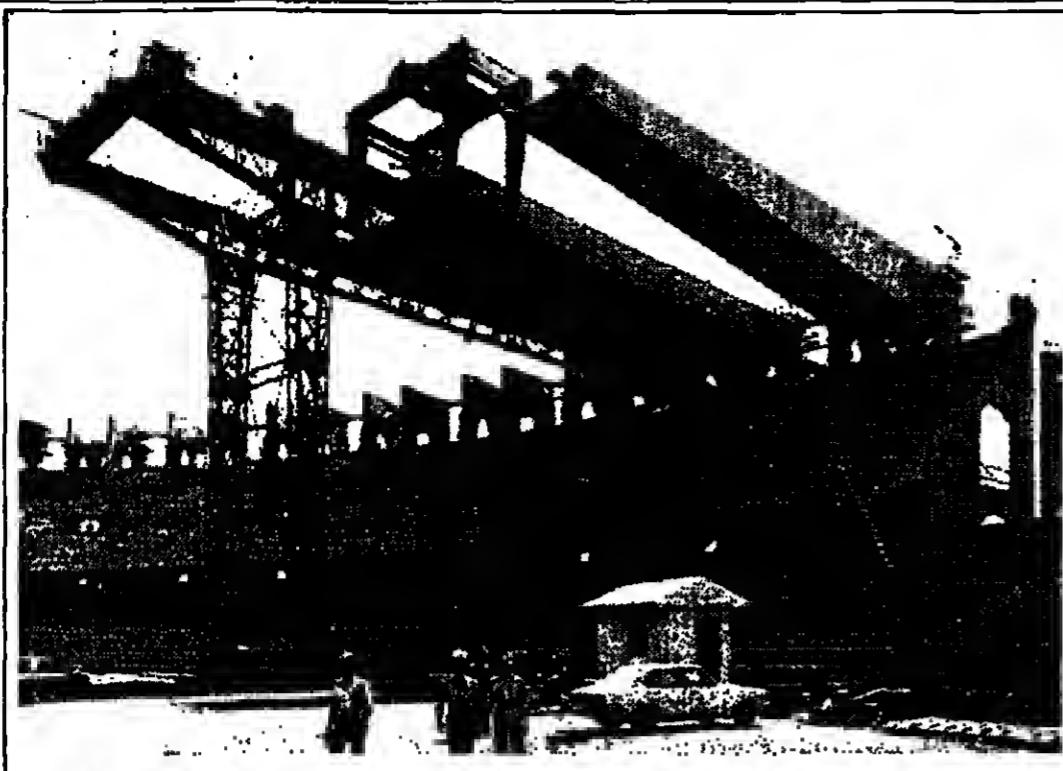
French officials said Karamanlis would meet the president at a private luncheon at Marly-le-Roi, near Paris, on Monday.

He is expected to meet other government leaders before leaving on Thursday for Ireland.

Government sources in Rome said Italy Saturday assured Greece of its whole-hearted support for the Greek bid to join the EEC.

The sources described Karamanlis' meeting with Prime Minister Andreotti as brief but useful.

Andreotti told the Greek premier that he hoped the negotiations for Greece's admission would be successfully concluded by December, they said.



PLATFORM: A new high-level working platform, developed in England, is being used to put up cantilevered roof beams for the 60,000-seat Zayed stadium in Abu Dhabi. The gantry travels around the stadium on a short length of track.

## Voluntary pay, price restraint favored by U.S., poll shows

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (UPI) — As President Carter puts the final touches on his voluntary wage and price guidelines, an Associated Press-NBC News poll shows that a majority of Americans favor such efforts to try to stop the seemingly endless march of inflation.

Cutting Federal spending is the public's favored strategy to stop inflation, with limits

on wages and prices not far behind.

The support for new moves to combat inflation—expected to be announced by Carter later this week—comes as the public has turned pessimistic about the future of the economy.

Fifty-four per cent of those questioned Oct. 16-17 favored voluntary wage and price guidelines. One-third of the 1,600 adults interviewed by telephone were opposed. Thirteen per cent were unsure.

The support for wage and price guidelines cuts across party and ideological barriers.

Controls on wages and prices were named by 25 per cent as the best way to stop inflation. That was just behind cuts in Federal spending, which were favored by 31 per cent.

Forty-five per cent of the public now expects a worsening economy over the next year, with only 14 per cent looking for improvement.

## Iranians run out of petrol

TEHRAN, Oct. 22 (AP)—Thousands of motorists unable to buy gasoline in Iran abandoned their cars Saturday when oil-truck drivers joined civil servants on strike for more pay.

Service stations in Tehran, with a population of 4.3 million and an estimated 1.2 million autos, quickly ran short of fuel. The national oil company said the strike would not affect exports.

The newspapers "Ettelaat" and "Kayan" reported several thousand opium addicts protested a lack of drugs in several cities Saturday. Under Iran's 1958 Narcotics control law, addicts aged over 60 are allowed to buy a ration of drugs from government-controlled stores, but they have been closed by the strike of civil servants.

There are an estimated one million drug addicts among Iran's 34 million citizens, the newspapers said the protesting addicts also are seeking larger drug portions.

## At 15 cents a pound to farmers Carter to protect sugar prices

MORHEAD, Minnesota, Oct. 22 (UPI) — Vice-President Walter Mondale has said that President Carter will protect domestic sugar prices through higher tariffs and fees.

"The president today has authorized me to announce that we will now seek to protect a domestic price of 15 cents a pound" in American farms for raw sugar, he said in a statement released Saturday at a news conference here. The market price for raw sugar is about 14.7 cents per pound.

The action protects U.S. sugar producers who contend they would be ruined if forced to compete with low foreign sugar prices, now at about 8 cents per pound.

Congress failed in its closing hours to pass a bill that would have forced Carter to raise sugar prices to 15 cents in the 1978 sugar marketing year and 15.8 cents for the 1979 crop. Carter had wanted a 15-cent price level for five years.

The president, however, has permanent discretionary authority to set limited tariffs, to pay processors through processors and to offer growers loans at those price levels with the crops as security.

Mondale said Carter is instructing the Bureau of Customs to monitor our imports from countries not party to the International Sugar Agreement and, if necessary, to limit imports under existing authority to help maintain the 15-cent price objective."

The Carter administration would push a new sugar bill in the Congressional session beginning next year, that is fair to both consumers and sugar producers.

Mondale made the announcement in the Red River Valley region of western Minnesota and eastern North Dakota, an area that produces about one-fifth of U.S. sugar beets.

Agriculture experts say that without tariffs and fees, the consumer price for sugar would drop to below \$1 for a five-pound bag. However, sugar producers say that would force them out of business and make the country entirely dependent on imported sugar.

Sugar sold at retail in the United States for about \$1.23

for a five-pound bag last summer, when the raw sugar price was 13.5 cents per pound. With the raw price at 14.7 cents per pound, refined sugar is now rising to a retail price expected to average about \$1.29 per five-pound bag.

Agriculture experts say the boost in raw sugar prices to 15 cents per pound will raise retail sugar prices by about 1.5 cents per five-pound bag during the winter.



Walter Mondale  
level" for producers, who would otherwise be driven out of business by the foreign competition

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* King Faisal Air Academy	Building of a reserve electricity station	3	600	Nov. 26
* Ministry of Agriculture and Water	Building of six reservoirs for drinking water in the Green Valley in Tabuk	33/8	20	Oct. 25
* Directorate of Education, Al-Jauf	Securing of school uniform and kits for region's schools	xx	100	Oct. 24
* Directorate of Civil Aviation	Fire extinguishing material (foam)	xx	300	Nov. 25
* Governorate of the Eastern Province	Securing of power generators	xx	Free	Dec. 17
* Ministry of P.T.T.	Printing material for ministry	3-9x/99	25	Nov. 19
* Directorate of Education, Jizan	Securing of educational aids and other materials	xx	150	Nov. 18



## SAUDI PORTS AUTHORITY VESSELS MOVEMENTS AT JEDDAH SEAPORT UPTO THE MORNING OF 22ND OCTOBER 1978

BERTH	VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR.DATE
1A	RICHTELBERG	A.E.T.	RO RO	22/10/1978
1	TSURIMI MARU	A.E.T.	VEHICLES	22/10/1978
3	GUAYMINA	MESA.	APPLES	19/10/1978
3	LOUISE	BARBER	GENERAL	20/10/1978
4	BORNHOFEN			
4	ALL SHAN	EL-HAWI	PWOOD/STEEL/GEN CANNED	17/10/1978
5	PORT OF RIO	O.C.E.	FROZEN POULTRY	18/10/1978
6	AN ESING	O.C.E.	TUBES/GENERAL/CONTAINERS	17/10/1978
7	STRAHLENFELS	ALIREZA	CONSTR. MATS./GENERAL	20/10/1978
8	WERNER SLEIBELBINDER	SHOBOKSHI	SUGAR & GENERAL	19/10/1978
9	SEA LION	KANOO	GNL/ACTRS/BUSES/-LNG/CNTRS/PIPS/GENERAL SORG/MAIZE/TEXT/TIMB	19/10/1978
10	ALDURA	REGENT LIBERTY	OCEAN TRD.	14/10/1978
11	AVVENTICUM	KANOO	BAGGED CEMENT	21/10/1978
12	MALDIVES	NAVIGATOR	SORGHUM/MAIZE/RICE/TEXT	14/10/1978
13	JAG DEESH	S.E.A.	GENERAL/TIMBER/FLYWOOD	19/10/1978
14	UNION FRATERNITY	SEA.	BAGGED CEMENT	17/10/1978
15	TEHANA VAREE	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS	20/10/1978
16	IONIAN GARNER	ROLACO	BULK CEMENT	19/10/1978
17	GERALD L.D.	ABLAHAB	BULK CEMENT	20/10/1978
18	GRAND MARE	ALIREZA	TIMBER	20/10/1978
20	TRANQUILLO	BAROON	BAGGED CEMENT	17/10/1978
22	FILIPINAS SAUDI PITTSBURGH	ORRI REZAYAT	HOTEL SHIP CONTAINERS	22/10/1978
36	INDIA SDA	KANOO	TO LOAD MTY CONTAINERS	13/10/1978
39	EVER HONESTY	ALGOSSAIRI STAR NAV.	CTRS&PIPES/STEEL BARS	14/10/1978
41	SANTA MARTA	RED SEA.	REEFER	17/10/1978
42	SPICE C	TOULLA	CTRS/STEEL PIPES/GEN.	22/10/1978
43	MARE AUSTRALE	A.A. MESA.	BAGGED CEMENT	17/10/1978
44	MARE ARABICO	ALIREZA	BANANAS.	16/10/1978
RO RO	KETTY SAMAI LINA V	ORIENTAL SEA. S.E.A.	FOODSTUFFS RO RO RO RO	16/10/1978 20/10/1978 20/10/1978
Barges	BLUE OCEAN	BAABOUND A.A.	DURRA BAGGED CEMENT	15/10/1978 3/10/1978
	ELPS C	RED SEA.	STEEL/PIPES/CONTAINERS	21/10/1978
	IND. MALIK	KANOO	CONTAINERS	21/10/1978
	RAYES	EL-HAWI	TIMBER	21/10/1978
	MILA	STAR NAV.	FRUIT	22/10/1978
	RICHTELBERG	A.E.T.	RO-RO	22/10/1978
	TSURIMI MARU	A.E.T.	CARS/UNITS	22/10/1978
	JAPAN CARRYALL	ALIREZA	CARS	22/10/1978
Vessels Expected to Arrive During Next 24 Hours				
MARE ARABICO	STAR NAV.	BANANAS		12/10/1978
TIKI INT'L	O.C.E.	POULTRY		22/10/1978
PAULINA	ALSAADA	GENERAL		22/10/1978
TROPICAL MOON	EL-HAWI	TIMBER		22/10/1978
AKYA NOORE	SEA.	GENERAL		22/10/1978
THOMAS NELSON	A.E.T.	GENERAL		22/10/1978
N.J. PATERAS	ALSAADA	BUSINESS/PL. PARTS		22/10/1978
KAGA MARU	ALIREZA MEDCO	CONTAINERS/RO RO		22/10/1978
PENNSYLVANIA				
RINDA				
FARSA				
RABENFELS				
LEON				
TOTAL DISCHARGED ON THE PREVIOUS DAY				
PERCENT TONS : 47.60				
WAITING TIME : NIL				

Note: importers having goods on the above-mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Opening Sunday	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.33	3.32
Pound Sterling	6.68	6.68
Deutsche Mark (100)	183.00	184.00
Swiss F (100)	221.00	221.00
French F (100)	79.00	79.50
Italian Lira (1000)	4.10	4.10
Lebanese Lira (100)	112.75	112.50
Syrian Lira (100)	82.75	85.50
Egyptian Pound	4.70	4.77
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.30	12.35
Jordanian Dinar	11.20	11.25
Emirates Dirham (100)	86.00	86.10
Qatar Riyal (100)	86.00	86.10
Bahraini Dinar	8.60	8.61
Iraqi Dinar	10.25	—
Iranian Riyal (100)	46.00	46.50
Yemeni Riyal (100)	73.25	73.25
South Yemeni Dinar	—	—
Moroccan Dirham (100)	78.50	84.50
Indian Rupee (100)	—	41.80
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	33.75
Guld kg	24,500	—
10 Iulas bar	2,870	—
Silver kg	660	—

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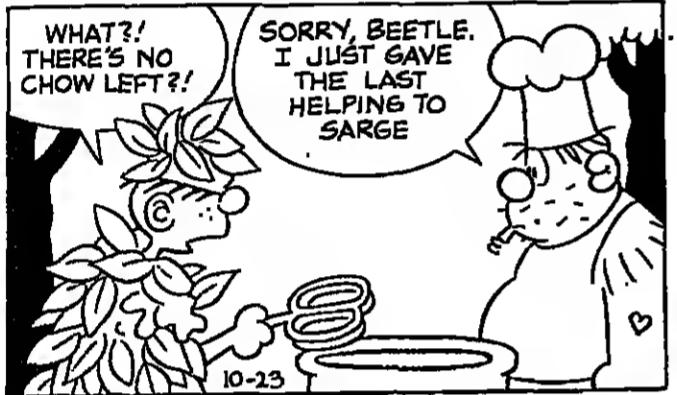


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## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

## Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

- 1 Fox
- 5 Part of the ash
- 11 Windy
- 12 Crosses in second
- 13 Miss Ginders
- 14 Of an artery
- 15 Half of a diam.
- 16 Graduating class; abbr.
- 17 Stevedored's union
- 18 Harnesses
- 19 — ordinary
- 20 Time
- 21 Larvian
- 22 Imports
- 23 Officers
- 24 Tree bark
- 25 Realtor's whistle
- 27 N.Y. clock setting
- 28 Sicily's capital
- 29 Rowan tree
- 30 "Many— called..."
- 31 Boy's nickname
- 32 Albino's capital
- 33 Merrill
- 37 Image

Down

- 2 Rare
- 3 Art
- 4 Hayride
- 5 Tuna
- 6 Acited
- 7 Redhead
- 8 Rev. the Ware
- 9 Tossed
- 10 Reindeer
- 11 Plan
- 12 Jerry
- 13 Scholastic
- 14 Awman's river
- 15 Vanquished
- 16 Easter event
- 17 S.A.
- 18 Military duty
- 19 Oblique
- 20 Put to the sword
- 21 Periods
- 22 Run
- 23 Massenet opera
- 24 Chan
- 25 Prayer
- 26 Also
- 27 Shadow

Yesterday's Answer

19 Mid east

7 Before Apr.

8 Military

9 Authenticity

10 Oblique

11 Vanquished

12 Easter

13 Chan

14 Prayer

15 Also

16 Shadow

17 S.A.

18 Military

19 Oblique

20 Put to the sword

21 Periods

22 Run

23 Massenet

24 Chan

25 Prayer

26 Also

27 Shadow

28 Military

29 Chan

30 Prayer

31 Merrill

32 Image

33 Shadow

34 Chan

35 Prayer

36 Also

37 Shadow

38 Military

39 Chan

40 Prayer

41 Merrill

42 Image

43 Shadow

44 Chan

45 Prayer

46 Merrill

47 Image

48 Shadow

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164 Chan

165 Prayer

166 Merrill

167 Image

168 Shadow

169 Chan

170 Prayer

171 Merrill

172 Image

173 Shadow

174 Chan

175 Prayer

Jedda

**LOST**

British Passport Number not known issued to Mr. John W. Dawson, with U.K. Driving Licence in Wallet Light Brown were lost. Finder please return it to British Embassy—Jeddah.

**PASSPORT LOST**

U.S.A. Passport No. Z-2953525 issued at Jeddah on 12.7.1978 to Mr. David W. Pickard Jr. has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Post Office, Riyadh.

**PASSPORT LOST**

Mr. Aldo Albanesi has lost his Italian Passport No. B-396809 issued from Questura Rome — Italy on 19.2.1978. If somebody finds it, please contact COGECO — P.O. Box: 2835 — Dammam — Tel: 28213 or Italian Embassy — Jeddah.

**PASSPORT LOST**

An Indian Passport No. M332926 issued at Jeddah on 14.6.78 with Iqama No. 61759 to Mr. Kunhi Mohammed has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indian Embassy — Jeddah.

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**LOST**  
Private Car Registration Book No. Priv 22271 of DATSUN 180K Model 1974 belonging to Nuzhat Khan, has been lost. Finder please contact Mr. Mohinuddin, P.O. Box 167, or Call: 43222 Ext: 3218—Jed-dah

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Pakistani Passport No. AF437084 issued at Lyallpur on 19.4.77 with Iqama No. 47225 & 6.8.1398 to Mr. Shabir Ahmed Khan, has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy Jeddah.

**PASSPORT LOST**  
Pakistani Passport No. AF 996255 issued at Karachi to Mr. N. Vigar Ahmed Khan, has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy Jeddah.

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PAGE 14

## Late News

*Billed as much-needed morale booster*

### Smith denies advance knowledge of raids

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 22 (Agencies)—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said Sunday he was not advised in advance that his forces were hitting guerrilla bases in Zambia and Mozambique.

Smith talked to newsmen at Jan Smuts Airport on his way back from the United States.

He pledged that "as long as terrorists keep coming into Rhodesia we have the right to attack them at their bases."

### 100 unarmed girls killed by raiders, Nkomo claims

LUSAKA, Oct. 22 (R)—Nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo Sunday accused Rhodesian troops of killing more than 100 unarmed girls in their latest raid on his camps in Zambia.

Speaking at a press conference, he said about 110 girls had been killed at a Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) camp at Mkushi, 90 miles northeast of Lusaka.

Of 1,633 people in the camp at the time—only 34 of them men—192 had not been accounted for and 90 were in hospital.

Nkomo said that despite Rhodesian claims to the contrary, some Rhodesian troops were still in Zambia "killing

their wounds." After clashes with ZAPU at other, unidentified camps.

These were believed to be farther south in the region of Rufunsa, 90 miles east of Lusaka.

He said the girls were eating a late morning meal when the attack started. Rhodesian troops forced one girl to signal others who were in hiding to return to the camp, then mowed down about 80 of them who answered the signal.

Thirty other girls were hiding in a shelter and the Rhodesians tossed in grenades to kill them all.

Mr. Nkomo produced two girl survivors of the raid and questioned them about it at the press conference.

raids did little harm to its prospects of negotiating with guerrillas in all-party talks urged by Britain and the United States.

Rhodesia launched by far its largest incursion into Zambia on Thursday. Military headquarters said 12 guerrilla camps were destroyed and many guerrillas—perhaps more than 1,500—were killed for the loss of one Rhodesian killed and one other injured.

In reply to allegations in Lusaka by Patriotic Front leader Joshua Nkomo that Rhodesian troops had killed more than 100 unarmed girls,

a Rhodesian Combined Operations spokesman said:

"Nkomo is a raving lunatic. He is lying. He is trying to substantiate his own position.

"We issued a communiqué last night and that tells the truth of what happened."

Rhodesia gave fewer details.

### Somalia frees 2,831 detainees

MOGADISHU, Oct. 22 (R)—Somalia Sunday announced an amnesty for 2,831 detainees to mark the ninth anniversary of the Oct. 1 revolution which brought President Muhammad Siad Barre to power.

The official news agency Sonna said the amnesty included detainees who had not been brought to trial. It covered various categories of prisoners, the agency said.

MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (R)—Anastas Mikoyan, former Soviet president and one of the last links with the 1917 Bolshevik revolution, died Saturday at the age of 82, it was officially announced Sunday night.

His slight figure and unmistakable Armenian features with small black moustache made him one of the best-known and most durable of Soviet leaders over four decades.

### From page one

Amin

foreign ministers here last week.

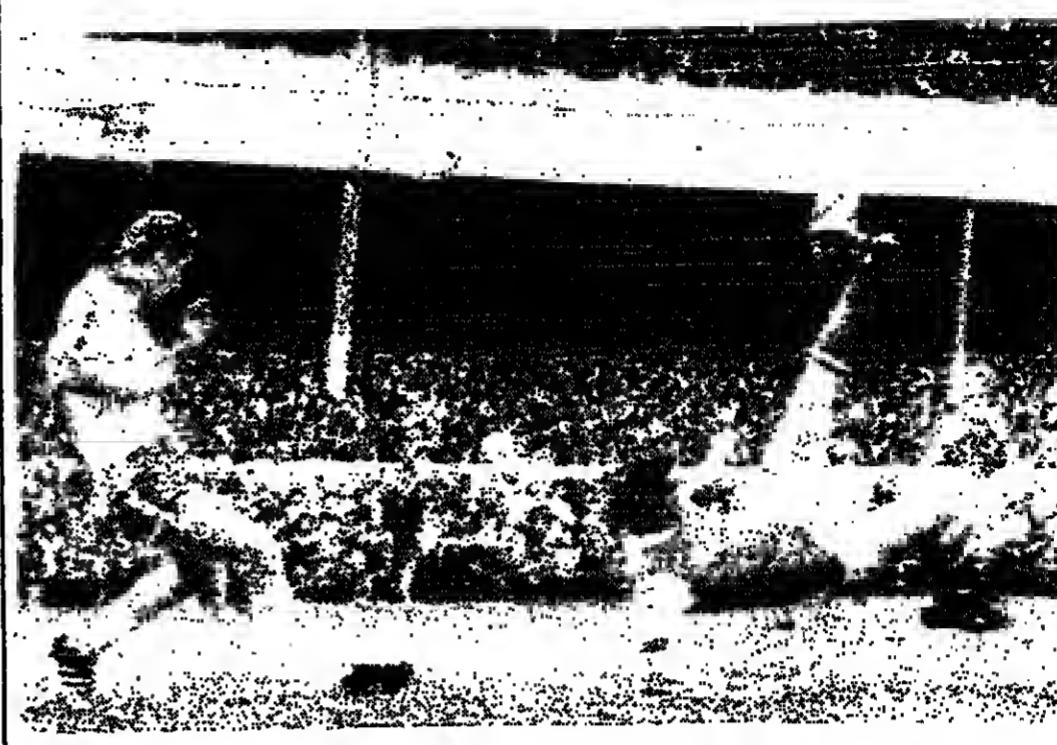
He said the ministers' declared plan did not constitute a solid base for resolving the prolonged crisis, and that unless they had made other secret resolutions their talks amounted to "a big fiasco."

Meanwhile an official military spokesman said Sunday that two rebel army officers who command right-wing militia forces in southern Lebanon are to be tried on charges of aiding Israel and urging their men to mutiny.

He said the indictments against Majors Saad Haddad and Sami Shidiak carry automatic death penalties.

The pair command about 600 regular soldiers in the volatile border region, and have emerged as de facto leaders of almost 1,500 militiamen.

Maj. Haddad is also being charged with abducting two army officers and destroying



BACKWARD: Arsenal's Liam Brady takes an overhead backward kick at the goal over the head of a Southampton defender Saturday. The ball went over the bar, but Arsenal went on to win 1-0.

Vance goes to Kremlin

### Big powers chip away at SALT

MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (Agencies)—The United States and the Soviet Union Sunday held two rounds of talks on a new strategic arms limitation agreement with a lengthy exchange on the few remaining issues.

Meeting in the Kremlin, Secretary of State Vance and Foreign Minister Gromyko spoke for 3½ hours in what an American spokesman said was a serious and businesslike first session.

After six years of negotiations, the issues have been reduced to a few important details in a draft text of over 60 pages, according to the American side.

The kind of limitations to be imposed in the American cruise missile, a pilotless, hedge-hopping weapon assigned a major role in the strategic arsenal of the 1980s.

Details of restricting the types and sizes of new missile systems during the life of the treaty, until 1985.

The timing for phasing out about 250 Russian bombers

and missiles. They must be reduced to a total of 2,250 under the treaty.

The specific way the Russians will promise—outside the treaty—to base their backfire bombers beyond easy striking distance of the United States and to limit their refueling capability.

The treaty almost certainly would be signed by President Carter and President Brezhnev at a meeting in the United States. There they could try to come to terms on other matters.



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